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WORLD'S PEACE CAPITAL

If the war ends as we want it to end, in a federation of nations for the preservation of peace, there will have to be a world capital. What shall it be?

The first, natural reply is, "The Hague." That city has been the center of all efforts hitherto made in this direction. There is already at The Hague a "peace temple" built by an American philanthropist, and international court machinery for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. But everyone knows that nothing very important has ever been accomplished at The Hague. That city signifies ineffective desire and hope, not accomplishment. Broadly, it means failure. And its associations are tainted by memories of international selfishness revealed there where pacifists had expected generosity and tolerance.

This, at any rate, is the view taken by Sir Mark Sykes, a British war authority who is looking ahead to organized world peace. The Hague, he says, represents the machinery of peace, but not the spirit. For the latter, he looks to Jerusalem.

The name itself, as Biblical students know, is significant. It means the "city of peace." And it is easy to agree with Sir Mark on the tremendous appeal that Jerusalem would make to the conscience of civilization.

"Moral and physical force must be at the disposal of whatever authority mankind desires to set up to shield the world from war. But the physical force of a league of nations must be at the call of a moral force higher than The Hague. If you look at Jerusalem, are there not moral forces there stronger than any man could imagine—the moral forces of Calvary and sacrifice, the moral forces of Zion and eternal hope, the moral forces of Islam and obedience?"

It seems, indeed, the true moral home of the greater part of civilized mankind. The Jews turn thither naturally. The Christians of all sects turn thither—Protestants and Roman Catholics and Greek Catholics. The Mohammedan turns thither, with the same pious regard they hold for Mecca and Medina.

"We have the seeds—Jew, Moslem and Christian—of a trinity of impulses which all tend Jerusalemward."

Jerusalem, therefore, might mean success in the new world that will follow the war. Why not try it? The idea is fascinating, and full of hope.

HANG ONTO THOSE BONDS

Secretary McAdoo has sounded a timely warning against parting with liberty bonds indiscriminately in trade for other securities. This sort of thing has been going on lately to an alarming extent. There are two good reasons for stopping it.

First, as the secretary tells the bondholders, a large part of the securities, or so-called securities, offered in exchange for government bonds, are worthless. The country is full of conscienceless promoters and schemers trying to unload stock certificates of doubtful value on a gullible public. It is easier than usual, because people have more money, and particularly because they have in their possession these war bonds, whose value many of them fail to appreciate. The hawkers of dubious securities, however, know the value of those bonds perfectly well. That is why they are so eager to take them in payment. The public should realize that 3 1/2 or 4 per cent income, absolutely certain, on a security whose redemption at par is also absolutely certain, is much more desirable than any flambouyant promise of two or three times that rate of income on a gambling investment.

Second, the welfare of the country demands that buyers of liberty bonds should hang onto them as long as possible. It isn't the purchase of the bonds that helps the war along. It's the keeping them. Every time a bond changes hands it diminishes, by just so much, the market for additional bond issues. The man who gets your bond ought to have bought one from the government instead, thereby providing that much more money to apply on the war.

CRITICIZING THE CRITIC

Criticism of men who have dared to criticize the war department has been as sharp and bitter as any utterances that the war department's critics were guilty of at the outset. A good deal of the criticism of the critics originated in administrative circles, and some with the president himself. He declared publicly that the investigation of the ordnance branch of Secretary Baker's department did little more than take army officers from important posts, and their time and energies, which should have been oc-

cupied with their duties, were given over to answering useless questions of the senate military committee, thus causing needless delays in the department.

There is a broad difference between criticism and fault finding. The president and Secretary Baker have been prone to receive any show of misgiving concerning the conduct of the war as purely a spirit of perversity on the part of the public, a propensity to complain and find fault. That has not been the attitude of the people at all.

Senator Chamberlain's speech, in which he showed that there actually had been a great number of avoidable blunders made in Secretary Baker's department, was, beyond question, prompted by patriotic motives. The fact that he proved a large percentage of the blunders could have been averted, and that correction was immediately ordered following his speech, is convincing enough of the usefulness of criticism. Secretary Baker would have gone on lulling the people to a false security until a real breakdown might have occurred.

Even the people have not been fully satisfied by his statement, in reply to Senator Chamberlain's speech, of what the war department has done and is doing. He left unanswered, ignored, in fact, a great many charges of inefficiency. America is glad to know and proud to know of the accomplishments of General Pershing and the expeditionary forces in France; glad to know our men were fortunate enough to be supplied with guns and clothing by the allies.

No one would seriously contend, however, not even Secretary Baker himself, that the war department was handled as well as it should have been during the first nine months of the war, and the six months preceding the outbreak with Germany.

Secretary Baker's prideful declaration that never before had an army been raised and equipped so speedily as the army raised under his direction loses its weight upon reflection. Is there any reason on earth why an army shouldn't be raised and equipped more expeditiously in 1917 than in 1861 or 1898? By comparisons such as that Mr. Baker will lose the confidence of the people, wholly and irredeemably.

MORE READING

There is far more reading being done in the world today than ever before. This is especially true of America, which reads nearly as much as all the rest of the world together, or, at least buys enough books for the purpose. The increase is mostly serious reading.

Any librarian will vouch for the new demand for solid books. Any news dealer will tell of bigger sales of magazines of the better sort. It is a matter of common observation that newspapers are read more widely and more thoroughly than ever before.

The war has done it. Yet the effect is more far-reaching. For the reading is by no means all, or mostly, war reading. Great as is the demand for books and magazine articles dealing with the war, keen as is the interest of the newspaper reader in the day's war news, the stimulus extends beyond that and creates a demand for many kinds of substantial literature having no visible connection with war topics.

People's interests have been enlarged. They turn more naturally to the best literature of the present and the past. They are more critical of fiction. They want more substance in what they read. They are willing to apply their brains to "hard reading," to science and philosophy and history and economics and technical subjects. They want more information about the world we live in, and are more curious than they used to be as to how this present-day world came about.

Maybe this will not last. Maybe the new interest is only a wholesome fad. But careful observers do not think so. The effect is likely to strengthen as we proceed with the war, and to last for many years, to the great intellectual enrichment of the nation.

WHAT TEACHERS CAN DO

The teacher body of today has an opportunity to do an incalculable good for the future of the country by teaching the pupils American history and literature in combination, and the job would not be a difficult one. Such effort would give the future generation of men and women a sympathetic comprehension of what America and Americans are.

Without great effort the pupils of any school above the primary grades could be familiarized with the finest utterances of Washington, Lincoln and Franklin. They could be made to comprehend Lowell's "Commencement Ode," the lyrics of Whittier and Holmes; Dr. Hale's "The Man Without a Country," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the recent history-making speeches and state papers of President Wilson.

The history of the country and familiarity with literature such as we have mentioned and such other of the same resonant significance, is the way to breed Americans who will, when the test comes, show they are of the strain of the men who fought from Concord to Yorktown and from Bull Run to Appomattox.

Ukraine occupies parts of Poland, Courland and Lithuania. If she has given them up to the Germans, no wonder the Bolsheviks are mad. Makes everybody else mad.

Russia is about to give an example of what a great nation given over to absolute anarchy and famine, at the same time, looks like.

Chancellor Hertling loaded to the muzzle with a war speech, shot when the kaiser pulled the trigger.

TRIAL DATE SET FOR SUPERIOR COURT CASES

CALL OF CALENDAR BY JUDGE SWEENEY RESULTS IN MANY ACTIONS BEING GIVEN A DATE FOR ATTENTION OF COURT.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
A number of cases, both civil and criminal, which have been hanging fire on the court docket for some time, were yesterday given trial dates when the calendar was called by Judge Sweeney in the Superior court. Many actions which had been on the docket for a longer time than seemed necessary, were dismissed for want of prosecution or upon motion of the county attorney. A list of the tentative trial dates is as follows:

Arizona Mine Supply Co. vs. Wymazona M. & M. Co., Feb. 26.
Winson Valley Land Co. vs. E. B. Pierre, dismissed.
Steyens vs. Shutz, Feb. 26.
Snider & Caldwell vs. Jerome, Portland Copper Co., Feb. 27.
McLain vs. Case et al, Feb. 21.
McCarthy vs. Paamsetgaff, Inc., March 21.
Sheridan vs. Sheridan, Feb. 18.
State vs. Monarch, dismissed.
Shultz et al, vs. Jack Broaded, Feb. 28.
New Mexico Lead & Zinc Co., vs. Radcliff, Feb. 5.

Would Foreclose.
The Pratt-Gilbert Company, a hardware firm of Phoenix, yesterday filed suit against the Arizona molybdenum Company, C. F. Kunz, A. R. Kunz and J. A. Messenger, doing business under the firm name of Kunz Bros. & Messenger, Richard W. Baxter, Charles Hyder, Oscar Jennings and George Scherck, the suit having been instituted for the purpose of foreclosing a mortgage held by the plaintiff upon the property of the molybdenum organization and located in the Blue Tanks mining district of Yavapai county. The complaint sets forth the fact that in August of last year, the mining company owed the Pratt-Gilbert company the sum of \$1,662, and by way of a partial settlement, gave the firm a note for the sum of \$830, the note being secured by a mortgage upon the group of claims owned by the company in this county. The time fixed for the payment of the note has passed, and the plaintiff wants the mortgage foreclosed. The defendants, other than the company itself are included because of the fact that each of them possessed some sort of a claim or lien against the same property, and the complaint asks that the claim of the plaintiff be given priority over the others.

In the action of Hill vs. Bayless, J. E. Russell yesterday announced to the court that he wished to withdraw as counsel for the defendant, and R. B. Westervelt was substituted in his place.

Mrs. Mary Muse, administratrix of the estate of her late husband, J. A. Muse, yesterday filed her final accounting, showing that the estate had been settled, and the court directed that she be discharged.

The defendant in the action of Shutz vs. Grottinger yesterday filed a petition demanding a trial by jury, and the request was granted.

MINES CONTROL BILL NOT YET INTRODUCED

(From Sunday's Daily.)
Having been somewhat in doubt as to the effect which the proposed governmental legislation respecting the mining industry might have on development work hereabouts, A. W. Davis, a local mining man, on Friday sent a wire to his cousin, Congressman Carl Hayden, asking for enlightenment as to the purposes and scope of the bill which was said to have been prepared for introduction in the lower house.

Yesterday Mr. Davis received a telegram from Congressman Hayden the text of which is as follows:

"Replying to your wire, the bureau of mines has prepared a draft of a bill to place metal mining under government control and submitted it to Chairman Foster of the mining committee, but Foster has not introduced it as yet and may not do so. All members of congress from the West will fight any proposition to prevent the development of new mining properties."

"CARL HAYDEN."

ELIMINATE DIFFICULTY

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Marquis de Alhucemas, the Spanish premier, today said he was well satisfied with the progress of the negotiations between Spain and the United States. The United States is represented by Majors Belmont and Brown. Spain's representatives are Senor Urquijo, a banker; Senor Garnica, undersecretary of finances, and Senor Pina, former Spanish minister to Washington. They have been discussing commercial arrangements between the two countries.

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GRAZING RIGHTS MUST NOT BE NEGOTIABLE

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

There is considerable discussion in livestock circles of this locality over an order issued recently by the secretary of agriculture notifying all holders of permits for grazing on national forest reserves that the payment of any bonus or allowance for waiver of the grazing privilege in connection with sales of livestock or ranch properties will be cause for the revocation of the permit.

This unexpected official action is due to the grazing privilege being of large value and the ever-growing demand for use of the forest ranges, which is now in most regions, far beyond their capacity. Those in charge of the national forest grazing business state it would be entirely unfair for the public to forego a maximum return for the value or use of its property and then allow those granted the privilege of use, to collect this value from others as the price of surrendering their privileges. Such a practice would, they say make competitive disposal the only logical course for the government to pursue.

In warning range users that the payment of bonuses or the giving of any consideration to secure the filing of a waiver of the grazing privilege, the order received states that such is prohibited, and is sufficient cause for the revocation of permit or forfeiture of all grazing preferences based upon the purchase of permitted stock. Accordingly there will not follow, as has been the custom recently in ranch and range deals in this and other sections on national forests that dickering which places a high-class value on privileges given by the government to graze livestock. The lid goes on tight on transactions of this character.

PERILOUS PLIGHT OF ARIZONAN IN MEXICO

(From Sunday's Daily.)

F. K. Brunton, until recently assistant superintendent of the Consolidated Smelting Co., at Humboldt, who left Prescott about two weeks ago for a mining camp near Torreon, Mexico, was unfortunately enough to be aboard the train blown up by Villa bandits, a thrilling account of his experience having been received by letter yesterday.

Mr. Brunton states he traveled via Chihuahua, on advice given by friends that this route was liable to less danger, and while not as direct as others, was regarded as the safest. But the contrary prevailed, and the attack made by Villa soldiers he pictures as frightful in loss of human and how any escaped is considered as a miracle. The number killed outright was 142, and only a few escaped injury, fortunately he being among the latter. He lost everything of a personal nature, in two large handbags, and made his escape without a cent in his pocket. With a captain of the Carranza army on the train, who was slightly wounded, he started to flee the country, and their pace was swift. Over 40 miles distant was the nearest place of safety, and in negotiating the trip additional horrors faced these two every time a telegraph pole was reached, by a corpse being seen dangling from a cross-arm. Scores of dead bodies were counted, but in their perilous situation, Mr. Brunton writes, there was no alternative but to keep moving ahead with these morbid spectacles of vengeance facing them as every pole was reached. "I was in a tight place, and did not know what was to face me by keeping ahead; to go back to the scene where the slaughter occurred was suicidal, so I took a long chance with my Mexican captain friend, who guided me safely into a settlement where Carranza soldiers met and extended us many considerations."

Mr. Brunton stated that he and his friend did not have a weapon of any nature, much less a cent on their persons, and had they remained on the ground 10 minutes after the train was dynamited, there is no doubt but both would have been lined up and shot down. The crack of rifles heard as they were sprawling through underbrush convinced them of their fate if captured.

Mr. Brunton is now safe at the camp of his destination, and has a lucrative position with a large American mining company in the smelting department. Mrs. Brunton and two children did not deem it advisable to accompany him to Mexico and remained in Prescott. Later and after the Mexican atmosphere clears up sufficiently to permit of security to travelers and safety to their persons, they may leave for that country. Had Mrs. Brunton and children been aboard the ill-fated train there is no question but what all would have met the cruel fate suffered by so many others.

ORENBURG FALLS

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.—Bolsheviks forced today captured Orenburg, capital of the government of Orenburg.

TOO MUCH WATER BRINGS WOE TO THE BAPTISTS

COLORED CONGREGATION APPEALS TO COUNCIL FOR RELIEF FROM BIG BILL INCURRED BY REASON OF A LEAKY PIPE.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

One can hardly expect a Baptist church to get along without water, and the fact that the church is supported by the colored population of this city makes it all the more patent that water played an important part in the conduct of the religious ceremonies which are held from week to week.

However, there is such a thing as even a Baptist church having too great an abundance of water. The congregation would probably not have objected to this abundance of the H₂O had it not been for the fact that the aforesaid H₂O ran through one of the meters installed by the city water department and thereby boosting the church's water bill to a point where the brethren felt compelled to raise their voices in protest against the bill of unreasonably size, the circumstances surrounding this unusual case being as follows:

The Mt. Olive Baptist congregation of Prescott recently purchased a building on South Granite street for their church home, and in the basement a water pipe sprung a leak several weeks ago. The water continued to run for a full 30 days before anyone discovered the waste and shut it off. The pipe was attached to a meter and when the water man called, the meter registered a tariff of \$15 against the congregation. The average month's bill was something like \$2, and the churchmen waxed wroth. But the city collector could not deviate from his rule of collecting the full amount of each bill, and in order to prevent the water being shut off, the Baptists had to pay the \$15.

Last night one of the brethren appeared before the city council, explained the why and wherefore of the leaky pipe and the big bill, and asked the councilmen to have a heart. Councilman Anderson decided that the church folks ought not be charged with the excess bill, which had been run up through no fault of theirs, and moved that the extra \$13 be refunded the congregation. The motion carried and the Baptist emissary departed in a jubilant frame of mind.

The leaky pipe has been mended.

HITS HIGH GRADE SILVER SHOOT IN COPPER PROPERTY

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Contrary to what was anticipated and somewhat at variance with the geological conditions, an eight-inch vein of high-grade horn silver has been opened in the Haney copper mines near Ransgate, samples from the discovery made a short time ago being exhibited yesterday by the owner, Edward Haney. This rare mineral deposit is situated in an independent formation from the main ore body, and is of a red oxide character, with the high-grade plainly in evidence to substantiate nature's freak actions. There is said to be only one counterpart of such a complex ore condition, the other property carrying this unusual mineralogical action being outside the State. Mr. Haney states he is surprised over his find, and modestly withholds values owing to the bonanza assays given. The high-grade shoot is to be further explored and the product sacked and shipped to market. There are no increased values in the ore from the copper zone and no other metals are associated.

JEROME OFFICERS GET 3 IN RAID ON GAME

Jerome, Jan. 29.—Another gambling raid was made last night by Deputy Marshal Fred Hawkins and Policeman C. R. Smith. A black jack game in one of the rooms of a Chinese lodging house was rudely interrupted when the officers walked in, and the three players were arrested. The cards, chips and a little cash lying on the table were confiscated as evidence.

One of the participants was Tom Tokeda, who was caught in the raid on C. A. Ready's place and fined \$100. His opponents in the game were a negro and a white man named John Price.

Police Judge Frank Smith fixed the bail of the prisoners at \$100 each and directed them to appear before him for trial this afternoon at five o'clock. Price was the only one able to furnish bail.

KIEV SURRENDERS

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Kiev, which for some time past has been invested by the Bolshevik troops engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd.

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